(ii) Fines to be credited to Municipalities or other Local Funds will be entered in separate registers for each Municipality or Fund, and when the Municipality or Fund banks with a local treasury, the amounts will be remitted by the Court direct to the Treasury for being credited to the account of such fund.

(iii) Courts realising arrears of Municipal Taxes under the Municipal Acts or fines which under any law in force are credited to Municipal or other Local Funds, will furnish at the end of the month in which the realisations are effected, a statement in the prescribed form (No. 194 Criminal) to the Municipality or other body concerned.

A register in the preseribed form will be maintained in the offices of the District Magistrates and the District Judge, for consolidating the figures of the several Courts in each month. As the District Judge will receive statements from Courts situated in different Districts, the figures of the Courts of each District will be entered on separate pages in the register.

(1) All fines realised by the police on warrants should be paid, as far as possible, into the Court concerned for payment into the District Treasury; but, when the fine is realised in a taluk, it must be paid into the nearest Taluk Treasury and a receipt obtained, which the police officer will send with the warrant to the Court. The Court will then enter the fine in the proper register as realised and as paid into the Taluk Treasury, sending the Taluk Treasury receipt to the District Treasury.

(2) All fines levied and confiscations ordered under the State Excise Regulations by judicial officers should be shown in a separate column in the statement of fees and fines.

(3) When any amount is realised in any district on account of a fine imposed in another district of the State, the amount should not be remitted to the Court which inflicted the fine, but should be treated for the purpose of the fines statement, as if a fine equal to the amount realised had been inflicted by the Court in which it is realised. The Court which realises the amount should send an advice of the recovery to the court which inflicted the fine, and should also make a note of the court to which the amount realised relates, against the credit in its fines register, and monthly statement. The Court which inflicted the fine should, on receiving the intimation, note in its fines register, and the monthly statement, the amount of the recovery so advised, and the name of the treasury into which the amount was paid.

All fees and fines, Civil or Criminal, stamp penalties, deficient stamp duty, and any other items belonging to Government realised by Courts, will be entered in remittance books, one to be headed "Administration of Justice" and the other "Stamps," with particulars of the date of remittance, nature of item and amount. The books will be signed by the Nazir and the Judge in the proper columns, and sent with the money to the treasury on the day of realisation to be credited under the proper head. The Treasurer and the Treasury Officer will sign in the proper columns and return the books. At the end of the month the entries will be totalled by the Nazir and forwarded to the treasury, where the totals will be checked with the Treasury account and signed by the Treasurer and Treasury Officer, if correct.

NOTE.—The annual Cash Balance statements of Civil Courts and the Half-yearly Fines Statements of Criminal Courts will be got certified by the Treasuries before submission to the High Court. To enable the treasuries to furnish these certificates, the Courts will furnish them with particulars of remittances and a copy of the remittance register relating to the period.

6257

Dated 26th November 1952.

No. Fl. (B) 9834-923—C.R. 1-52-19. In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 read with Article 313 of the Constitution of India, His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore is pleased to make the following further amendments to the Mysore Service Regulations:—

In the said Regulations, after Article 74, the following Heading and Article shall be inserted, namely:—

"NEXT BELOW RULE.

"75. When a person in a post (whether within the cadre of his service or not) is for any reason prevented from officiating in his turn in a post on a higher scale or grade borne on the cadre of the service to which he belongs, he may be authorised by special order of the appropriate authority PRO FORMA officiating promotion into such scale or grade and thereupon be granted the pay of that scale or grade if that be more advantageous to him, on each occasion on which the person immediately junior to him in the cadre of his service (or if that person has been passed over for reasons of inefficiency or unsuitability or because he is on leave or serving outside the ordinary line or foregoes officiating promotion of his own volition to that scale or grade, then the person next junior to him not so passed over) draws officiating salary in that scale or grade".

Provided that all persons senior to the person to whom the benefit under the substantive part of this rule is to be allowed are also drawing, unless they have been passed over for one or other of the reasons aforesaid, officiating salary in the said or some higher scale or grade within the cadre.

Provided further that NOT MORE THAN ONE PERSON (either the seniormost fit person in a series of adjacent persons outside the ordinary line, or, if such a person either foregoes the benefit of his own volition or does not require the benefit in virtue of his holding a post outside the ordinary line which secures him at least equivalent benefits in respect of salary and pension then the next below in the series) may be authorised to draw the salary of the higher scale or grade in respect of any one officiating vacancy within the cadre filled by his junior under this Article.

Note 1.—A purely fortuitous officiating promotion given to a person who is junior to one outside the regular line does not in itself give rise to a claim under the "Next Below" Rule.

Note 2.—Promotions made by Government prior to the date of coming into force of this Article which are not in accordance with this Article will be regularised gradually to the extent possible and all future promotions should be strictly in conformity with the "Next Below" Rule laid down in this Article.

By Order and in the name of His Highness the Rajpramukh,

M. SHAMANNA,

Secretary to Government,
Finance Department.

6306

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT

No. L.B. 6400—V.P. 9-52-48, dated 20th October 1952.

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the lands specified below are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Village Extension.

Notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (Mysore Act No. VII of 1894). Under Section 5-A of the said Act, any person interested in the lands may, within thirty days from the date of publication of this Notification in the *Mysore Gazette*, prefer his objections, if any, in writing, to the Deputy Commissioner for consideration. Objections received after the said period will not be considered.

A plan of the lands is kept in the Office of the Mysore Sub-Division Officer for inspection.

Mysore District, Krishnaraj Nagar Taluk, Hebbal Hobli, Siddapur Village.

Name of khatedar or owner	Survey No.	Dry, wet or garden	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining Extent	Assessment	Extent now required: Extent	Extent now required: Assessment	Boundaries: East	West	North	South
Basaveswara Devaru Temple ...	6	Dry	5 acres, 1 gunta	1 gunta	5 acres	Rs. 5—8—0	1 acre	Re. 1—0—0	Remaining Survey No. 6.	Village Extension	Village Extension	Survey No. 1
Marigowda *bin* Sannappa (Thammiah, Puttegowda Basamma). ...	167	Dry	1 acre, 20 guntas	...	1 acre, 20 guntas	Rs. 1—12—0	27 guntas	Re. 0—12—0	Survey No. 1	Survey No. 166	Survey No. 167	Village Extension Survey No. 1

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

A. S. KHALEEL,
Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.

5488

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Dated 24th November 1952.

No. E.11529—Uni. 46-52-2. Under Section 15(2) of the Mysore University Act III of 1933, the following persons are nominated by the Government of Mysore to the Academic Council reconstituted for three years from 1952-53 :—

1. The Principal, Medical School, Bangalore.
2. Sri M. L. Nanjaraj Urs, B.A., LL.B., Land-lord, Krishnarajanagar.
3. Sri K. R. Madhava Rao, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Bangalore Transport Company, Bangalore.
4. Dr. M. Siddalingaiah, M.A., Ph.D., Registrar, Karnataka University, Dharwar.
5. Sri S. M. Siddiya.

By Order and in the name of the Rajpramukh,

6260

Dated 26th November 1952.

No. E. 11714—Uni. 13-52-15. The Council of the Government Law College, Bangalore, is reconstituted with the following personnel as members for the triennial commencing from 14th September 1952 :—

1. The Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore.
2. The Advocate-General, Bangalore.
3. Sm. Rathnabi Chittoor, Advocate, Bangalore.
4. Sri S. Venkataranga Iyengar, Retired High Court Judge.
5. Sri K. Pattabhiraman, Advocate, Kolar.
6. Sri H. S. Narasiah, Advocate, Civil Station, Bangalore.
7. Sri N. Lingappa, Advocate, Bangalore.
8. Sri V. K. Govindarajalu, Advocate, Bangalore.
9. The Principal, Government Law College, Bangalore (Secretary)

By Order and in the name of the Raja pramukh,

L. MUNISWAMY,
Secretary to Government,
Education Department.

6240

LAW SECRETARIAT

Dated 24th November 1952.

No. 4830—Cts. 219-52-3. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Mysore Civil Courts Act I of 1883, and of all other powers enabling them in this behalf, the Government of Mysore are pleased to establish a Munsiff's Court at Bhadravati with effect from 1st January 1953, which will be designated as the Court of the Munsiff, Bhadravati.

Under section 5 of the said Act, the local jurisdiction of the Court of the Munsiff, Bhadravati will extend over the Bhadravati Taluk.

Under section 16 of the said Act, the Munsiff, Bhadravati, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such Court up to any amount not exceeding Rs. 100 arising within the jurisdiction mentioned above.

On and from 1st January 1953 the Subordinate Judge, Shimoga shall cease to exercise jurisdiction over small Cause suits arising in the Bhadravati Taluk and the Munsiff, Shimoga shall, with effect from that date, *viz.*, 1st January 1953, cease to exercise civil jurisdiction over the Bhadravati Taluk.

By Order and in the name of the Rajpramukh,

6320

Dated 24th November 1952.

No. 4833—Cts. 219-52-4. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 (*a*) of the Mysore Civil Courts Act I, 1883, the Government of Mysore are pleased to appoint the Special First Class Magistrate, Bhadravathi, to be the Munsiff, Bhadravathi, in addition to his duties as Special First Class Magistrate.

By Order and in the name of the Rajpramukh,

N. R. JAYA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

6318

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT

No. P.W. 5732-37, dated 23rd September 1952.

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the lands situated in Pattasomanahalli Village, Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya District, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, the Village Reserve Trench for Pattasomanahalli Village ; notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. I of 1927, and the His Highness the Maharaja hereby authorise the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District, and his subordinates and also the Special Land Acquisition Officer, V. C. Works, Mandya, to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4 (2) of the Act. Under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that, in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of lands noted below.